Professor Charles Maurice

Statutes limit professor's salary to eight thousand dollars. Committee on Instruction will support me in recommending you receive this amount. Every member and will do so. At first Board meeting after February term, it will recommend you receive this amount. Committee on Instruction will support and undoubtedly act favorably. Extremely difficult raise change scale and practically or exceed to budget. To change scale till necessary or to exceed it. Budget or make exceptions above limits. I hope you appreciate position as not yet in office. 

Hope you earnestly hope you will consent to remain on these terms. In any case do not accept New York. Tell you have answered and that and heard from me again in case of favorable answer. Very important for reasons you will understand to avoid campus discussion. President till after February term.
Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

To Harold A. Swift

Street and No. (or Telephone) 4848 Ellis Ave.

Place Chicago, Ill.

Letter six and Rawson plans received also today's win. Not knowing President's way out and not clear some other elements situation for complicating matters by telegraphing Merriam for terms as suggested your win. Since you are close to whole situation will you not if still seem to ask Merriam my behalf for terms if still seems appreciate your protecting my prerogatives. Will wire direct if you prefer. Merriam should know Harris situation before finally deciding to stay. Don't wish fairness of raising figures much. Please wire result conference and advice speedily.

Ernest D. Burton
ALL MESSAGES TAKEN BY THIS COMPANY ARE SUBJECT TO THE FOLLOWING TERMS:

To guard against mistakes or delays, the sender of a message should order it repeated, that is, telegraphed back to the originating office for comparison. For this, one-half the unreported message rate is charged in addition. Unless otherwise indicated on its face, this is an unreported message and paid for as such, in consideration whereof it is agreed between the sender of the message and this company as follows:

1. The company shall not be liable for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the unreported-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, nor for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for non-delivery, of any message received for transmission at the repeated-message rate beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, unless specially valued: nor in any case for delays arising from unavoidable interruption in the working of its lines; nor for errors in cipher or obscure messages.

2. In any event the company shall not be liable for damages for mistakes or delays in the transmission or delivery, or for the non-delivery, of any message, whether caused by the negligence of its servants or otherwise, beyond the sum of five thousand dollars, at which amount each message is deemed to be valued, unless a greater value is stated in writing by the sender thereof at the time the message is tendered for transmission, and unless the repeated-message rate is paid or agreed to be paid, and an additional charge equal to one-tenth of one per cent of the amount by which such valuation shall exceed five thousand dollars.

The company is hereby made the agent of the sender, without liability, to forward this message over the lines of any other company when necessary to reach its destination.

4. Messages will be delivered free within one-half mile of the company's office in towns of 5,000 population or less, and within one mile of such office in other cities or towns. Beyond these limits the company does not undertake to make delivery, but will, without liability, at the sender's request, as his agent and at his expense, endeavor to contract for him such delivery at a reasonable price.

5. No responsibility attaches to this company concerning messages until the same are accepted at one of its transmitting offices, and if a message is sent to such office by the company's messenger, he acts for that purpose as the agent of the sender.

6. The company will not be liable for damages or statutory penalties in any case where the claim is not presented in writing within sixty days after the message is filed with the Company for transmission.

7. It is agreed that in any action by the Company to recover the tolls for any message or messages the prompt and correct transmission and delivery thereof shall be presumed, subject to rebuttal by competent evidence.

8. Special terms governing the transmission of messages under the classes of messages enumerated below shall apply to messages in each of such respective classes in addition to all the foregoing terms.

9. No employee of the company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

TELEGRAMS

A full-rate expedited service.

NIGHT MESSAGES

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. at reduced rates to be sent during the night and delivered not earlier than the morning of the ensuing business day.

Night Messages may at the option of the Telegraph Company be delivered at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Messages at destination, postage prepaid.

DAY LETTERS

A deferred day service at rates lower than the standard telegram rates as follows: One and one-half times the standard Night Letter rate for the transmission of 50 words or less and one-fifth of the initial rates for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO DAY LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Day Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

a. Day Letters may be forwarded by the Telegraph Company as a deferred service and the transmission and delivery of such Day Letters is, in all respects, subordinate to the priority of transmission and delivery of regular telegrams.

b. Day Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

c. This Day Letter is received subject to the express understanding and agreement that the Company does not undertake that a Day Letter shall be delivered on the day of its date absolutely and at all events; but that the Company's obligation in this respect is subject to the condition that there shall remain sufficient time for the transmission and delivery of such Day Letter on the day of its date during regular office hours, subject to the priority of the transmission of regular telegrams under the conditions named above.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

NIGHT LETTERS

Accepted up to 2:00 A.M. for delivery on the morning of the ensuing business day, at rates still lower than standard night message rates, as follows: The standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for the transmission of 50 words or less, and one-fifth of such standard telegram rate for 10 words shall be charged for each additional 10 words or less.

SPECIAL TERMS APPLYING TO NIGHT LETTERS:

In further consideration of the reduced rate for this special Night Letter service, the following special terms in addition to those enumerated above are hereby agreed to:

A. Night Letters may at the option of the Telegraph Company be mailed at destination to the addressees, and the Company shall be deemed to have discharged its obligation in such cases with respect to delivery by mailing such Night Letters at destination, postage prepaid.

B. Night Letters shall be written in plain English. Code language is not permissible.

No employee of the Company is authorized to vary the foregoing.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED
NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT
Harold H. Swift
Union Stock Yards
Chicago, Ill.

8 First Meriam was world remain at eighty-
hundred. Otherwise accept Columbia next Wednesday.
6 Second small McLaughlin Marshall friends ever.
5 Urging adequate salary irrespective scale
4 paid to other. Third, considering lowering Meriam
3 following telegram. Statute limit foreman salary
2 from eight thousand eight thousand to professor.
1 Authorized offer you this amount beginning July
this year. Earnestly hope you will accept.
6 Fourth, would you advise this message.
Fifth would you advise adding would
gratefully appreciate your acceptance
seven thousand five hundred dollars per year
not exceeding thousand, in hope
could raise leading colleges same time.
This qualification. But may offer
eight thousand this year at an additional
sixth would you advise adding also: Possibility
of addition to eighteen dollars for special
service, but this requires time to determine.
Semianna to eighty-five to be considered except as
Errors under six. Eight would
Small and friends advise in new Mexican
precept final. Prefer March 3 by 4
telegram to them direct. Ninth. Shme
Merian know some plans Harris

Sneakers Fund. Fund Managing Committee
Harris Fund. Would acceptance without
Knowledge [sic] names been published?
Would acceptance without this
Knowledge make hard test feelings like.
Could handle this by Small.
RECEIVED AT

73CF D 57

SF UNION STOCKYARDS ILL 528P FEB 13 1923

E D BURTON

COURT INN CAMDEN SCAR

HAVE SEEN MERIAM HE WILL WIRE YOU ACCEPTING YOUR PROPOSITION PROVIDED YOU WILL RECOMMEND HIM TO EIGHTY FIVE HUNDRED AS SOON AS SCALE PERMITS AND PROVIDED YOU WILL ARRANGE GIVE HIM ALLOWANCE FOR SECRETARIAL WORK OF FIVE HUNDRED PENDING SUCH ACTION STOP RECOMMEND ACCEPT THIS PROPOSITION BELIEVE WE CAN HANDLE ALLOWANCE OUTSIDE OF BUDGET IF SEEMS ADVISABLE

HAROLD H SWIFT

733P
AX CHICAGO ILLS FEB 13 1923

ERNEST D BURTON

COURT INN CAMDEN S C

YOUR MESSAGE RECEIVED AFTER CONSULTATION WITH PRESIDENT

SWIFT ACCEPT YOUR PROPOSITION ON UNDERSTANDING THAT MY SALARY

ADVANCE TO EIGHTY FIVE HUNDRED WHEN SCALE PERMITS AND THAT

MEAN TIME ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE BE GRANTED ME OF FIVE HUNDRED

PER ANNUM FOR SECRETARIAL AND RESEARCH WORK OR LIKE ALLOWANCE

BY SOME OTHER METHOD YOU PREFER ABOUT PROPOSITION INCLUDES

CHAIRMANSHP OF DEPARTMENT

CHARLES E MERRIAM
AX CHICAGO ILLS FEB 13 1933

ERNST O BURTON

court inn Camden G

your message received after consultation with president

your proposition on understanding that my salary

swift accept your proposition of understanding that my salary

advance to eighty five hundred when scale permits and that

meantime additional allowance be granted me of five hundred

per annum for secretarial and research work or like allowance

by some other method you prefer about proposition includes

chairmanship of department

charles e werrill
RECEIVED AT

74CF D 41 NL

SF UNION STOCK YARDS ILL FEB 13 1923

E D BURTON

COURT INN CAMDEN SCAR

ANSWERING DONNELLEY POST AND I WILL MEET YOU ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE FRIDAY

AS REQUESTED STOP HOPE ROSE WILL BE PRESENT AT CONFERENCE ALLOW CHICAGO

FOLKS MEET HIM STOP DOUBT ADVISABILITY MY GOING VINCENT WITH YOU BUT

WILL DISCUSS WHEN SEE YOU STOP

AROLD H SWIFT

741P
RECEIVED AT

13CF D 54 8 EXTRA NL

FY CHICAGO ILL FEB 13 1923

DR ERNEST DEWITT BURTON

COURT INN CAMDEN SCAR

SINAI TEMPLE WILL HOLD MEMORIAL SERVICE TO DR EMIL G HIRSCH ON SUNDAY MORNING FEBRUARY TWENTY FIFTH WOULD LIKE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO REPRESENTED PRESIDENT JUDSON TOLD ME TO ASK YOU TO BE WITH US A FIFTEEN MINUTE TALK WOULD BE DEEPLY APPRECIATED PLEASE WIRE ANSWER COLLECT

S D SCHWARTZ SINAI TEMPLE 4622 GRAND BLVD

838A FEB 14
RECEIVED AT

63N QX 14

RG CHICAGO ILL 1013A FEB 15 1923

DR ERNEST D BURTON

HOTEL COMMODORE NEW YORK NY

MODERN LANGUAGE THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND WITHOUT SUBBASEMENT TWO HUNDRED SEVENTY FIVE THOUSAND LETTER FOLLOWS

C HODGSON

1136A
SFB41 44 NL

BERKELEY CALIF 15

PRESIDENT E' D BURTON X1565

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO CHICAGO ILL

EARNESTLY HOPE YOU WILL NOT RESIGN DIVINITY SCHOOL PROFESSORSHIP

STOP BOTH FROM SENTIMENT AND GENERAL POLICY WANT YOU WITH US STOP

PLAN FOR DEPARTMENT IS ADMIRABLE STOP LOSANGELES HAD MORE THAN HUNDRED

AT CHICAGO DINNER STOP FINE SPIRIT AND LOYALTY TO YOU AND UNIVERSITY

SHAILER MATHEWS.
Dear President Burton:

Mr. Judson tells me that he would be very glad to have the office next week, Monday, if arrangements can be made without inconveniencing anyone seriously.

Very truly yours,

Henry G. Gale
Dean.

President E. D. Burton
Faculty Exchange

will wait to make use of the office? Mr. Field is away for the first time of this quarter, so I have had no chance to see him about sharing his office, but perhaps you have already communicated with him on the subject. If not, that can wait, as I have in mind some other shift that might make it possible for me to be alone, as I should very much like to be if it can be arranged. As soon as I can consult further with members of the Department I will let you know the result; but in any case I will vacate my present office when Mr. Judson wants it.

Very truly yours,

President E. D. Burton

President E. D. Burton
Faculty Exchange
June 29, 1923

My dear Mr. Burton:

Under the circumstances stated in your inquiry I will of course be willing to give up my office to Mr. Judson.

Will you please let me know how soon Mr. Judson will want to make use of the office? Mr. Field is away for the first time of this quarter so I have had no chance to see him about sharing his office, but perhaps you have already communicated with him on the subject. If not, that can wait, as I have in mind some other shift that might make it possible for me to be alone, as I should very much like to be if it can be arranged. As soon as I can consult further with members of the Department I will let you know the result; but in any case I will vacate my present office when Mr. Judson wants it.

Very truly yours,

President E. D. Burton

[Signature]

Chauncey Wright
July 5, 1933

My dear Mr. Wright:

I learn through Dean Gale that Mr. Judson would like to be able to take possession of the room you are kindly vacating for him on Monday, July 9. Is this practicable?

Very truly yours,

Mr. Chester W. Wright
The University of Chicago
July 6, 1922

My dear Mr. Wright,

I trust this note finds you well and that you are enjoying your work. I am not sure what I can do to assist in overcoming the difficulties you may encounter. Please feel free to ask me any questions you may have.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

The University of Virginia

[Stamp]
August 3, 1923.

My dear Mrs. Judson:

Before this letter reaches you, you will have received from Mr. Dickerson the statement of the action safely for so long a time as you prefer to leave them of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds in respect to in the house.

the purchase of furniture for the President's house.

Respecting the articles which the Board has decided not to purchase, I am writing now to ask whether you would be willing to make to Mrs. Burton a proposition respecting the net curtains on the first floor.

Chicago, Illinois.

The servants' quarters, including their rooms on the third floor and the kitchen and their dining room on the first floor, it seems to Mrs. Burton desirable to furnish throughout anew. This of course will be at our expense, but it seems to us on the whole desirable. May I ask whether it would inconvenience you if I ask the University janitors to transfer the furniture in the servants' rooms to the basement, storing it with your other furniture there. It would be safer, it seems to me, there while the kalsomining is going on.

The ornaments and the pictures in the library can be left in the house at your convenience. The pictures will have to be removed from the wall to have the wall cleaned, and I am not sure but we shall try the effect of leaving these walls without pictures, but I am sure they can be cared for
My dear Mr. President:

Regarding your letter to me indicating your approval of the report of the Commission on Patents and Trade Marks to the House of Representatives

respectfully submit the following, which I have prepared:

At the request of Information for the President's home

I am writing to prepare a draft of the report in which you may be willing to make to the interests of the Commission.

The arrangements for the inspection of the Patent Office

on the thirty-first of March and the inspection of the Patent Office on the thirty-first of June will be made to my

request. The report will be sent to you by mail.

I was pleased to see the information you have provided.

The arrangements made to inspect the Patent Office may

be made to the President's home.

I am sure that your assistance will be of great value to me.

The arrangements made to inspect the Patent Office will

be made to your convenience and the photograph in the Library can

be taken of the view of your convenience. The photographs will

not be taken at your request. The President is willing to have them taken.

and I am not sure that we shall get the effect of it at all.

With respect, yours truly,

[Signature]
safely for so long a time as you prefer to leave them
in the house.

Very truly yours,

EDB/20

Mrs. Harry Pratt Judson,
Hotel Del Prado,
Chicago, Illinois.
My dear Edgar,

The propaganda for mutual understanding which the railroad
are now carrying through the medium
of their dining car menus and
suggest to me the desirability of the
University systematically enlightening
its student body and educating its
faculty. Two methods have oc-
curred to me, in both of which I
think Mr. Butter could help us
excellently.
1. A few character sketches of distinguished members of our faculty, living and deceased. Then in mind something less extended, less formal in a sense, than your father’s chapter and more, but undiminished especially in disclosing to our student body which we older men know about the ideals of the University. This would render a real service and would tend to counteract the depressing and lowering influence of certain recent pictures of our university life and of certain prevalent traditions. Rightly done it would help to restore some of the ideals which hard work and in a measure lost sight of, but also to kindle some that have never been thoroughly accepted.
I put down here some names to select from:

Dr. Hunter
Dr. Henderson
Dr. Hublar
Miss Reynolds
I.C. Chamberlain
A.A. Michelmore
M. Cotlar
A.A. Sagg
Frederick Starr
Paul Shorin
Jas P. Hall

If Mr. Butler would undertake to write or receive Release to write these sketches, they might find all abased in the Maroom—say once a month, if they can be produced as fast as this, and finally...
perhaps be printed in a little volume.

I do not know what cut across your father's plans. But I
have supposed that with the possible
expression of Dr. Parker, these names
would coincide his intentions.

They might also appear in the
University Magazine, and Perd
might undertake to send some
them. May we discuss this once
more?

The other idea that I have in
mind is closer to the R.R. scheme.
Could we plan about once a week
to publish the Newsletter from each
to a column of information on some
subject pertaining to the University
that would interest her students
to help them to understand what
we are after. Of course we are
Trying to give them the news. There in mind something a little older. Article, essay, history, plans, etc. These articles might sometimes be signed — so these done in an uncase of the Reynolds Club announce — or unsigned. Sometimes it might be an interview. My point is that we definitely plan once a week to reach the student body with an article that will help educate them in what we are doing.

Here again merely to suggest the kind of thing than in mind:

1. The Influence of the University of the World’s Fair Buildings in Architecture of Chicago.
2. The Founder of the University since 1892 (will largely statistical).
THE COMMODORE
FORTY SECOND STREET AND LEXINGTON AVENUE
GRAND CENTRAL TERMINAL
PERSHING SQUARE
NEW YORK

JOHN MC E. BOWMAN
PRESIDENT
GEORGE W. SWEENEY
VICE PRESIDENT

[Handwritten text on the page is not legible.]

[The Commodore Hotel logo and drawing of the hotel building are visible.]

[Page contains multiple paragraphs of handwritten text, which are not legible.]

 "TELEPHONE: VAN DER BILT 6000"]
5. The Oxford of Cambridge college scheme: Is it workable in the U.S.? (cf. what President Hughes of Miami has said).
6. The University libraries of the U.S. - Their growth in 30 years.
7. The Bridge as a feature of architecture - (The Bridge at Siena, the Rialto Bridge, some of the Oxford Bridges, the Bridges over the Cam. [Cambridge and Union Bridges]).
8. What is a college for?
9. The American College
10. The oldest Univ. Press in America.
occurred some. I am not sure we can do much better.

I know you are very busy with your review after
Oct 15, but I should like if in the intervals you might work on this major task you could find time to pass critical judgment on the articles of the suggestions, or think of better ways to express the idea in hand.

Cordially yours,

[Signature]

[Name]
President Ernest DeWitt Burton
The University of Chicago
Faculty Exchange

Dear Mr. Burton:

As the University is making plans for the budget of 1924, we, the undersigned, take this occasion to assure you of our gratitude for the enlightened and far-reaching policy which you, Mr. President, have inaugurated. It seems to us that in all the various activities for which the University stands there is apparent an energetic spirit of development which not only is in harmony with the original ideals of the institution but which looks forward to the realization of those ideals within the near future. Accordingly, as we see it, the University is launched on a new career of intensified research and good teaching, and the chief problem that confronts it is to provide the means to bring this about.

These, we think, can be broadly stated under three heads:
I. Men, II. Equipment, III. Publications.

I. It is, of course, axiomatic that a University is a society of scholars, and that in such a body the teaching staff is of the greatest importance.

Few things can be more important than to enhance the dignity of the scholar's profession, with a view to attracting into its ranks men of the highest ability, of sound learning, and of strong and independent character. We assume, therefore, that the University intends to maintain its prestige (1) by enabling its professors to carry on their work under the most favorable of circumstances, and (2) by supplying the deficiencies of the staff through the addition of men of outstanding ability in their special fields. Neither of these objects can be attained without raising the present scale of salaries. And as a corollary to this, it would seem necessary to retire from the staff manifestly incompetent persons.

It is not, in our opinion, desirable that men should be drawn into the University by the magnitude of the economic rewards which it offers; but it seems to us equally clear that no one is able to do his own work successfully who is constantly harassed by financial cares or who is driven by necessity to slight his professional duties in making money through other channels.

The present scale of salaries at the University of Chicago is known to be below that of Harvard, of Columbia, and, in certain special cases, of that of the more important state universities. At the same time, the cost of living in such a city as Chicago is relatively high, and the material conditions of housing, cleanliness, and
To the University of Chicago,

I write to inform you of a new course of instruction beginning in the fall term of 1962, and to solicit your cooperation in the planning and development of this course.

II. I propose to develop a course in the history of the United States, with a view to fostering the study of the American experience. The course will be offered on a non-credit basis to provide an opportunity for students to gain a better understanding of the nation's past and present. The course will be offered in the fall term of 1962, and will be instructed by Dr. John Smith, who is well known for his work in the field of American studies.

III. The course will cover the following topics:

1. The early years of the United States
2. The Civil War and Reconstruction
3. The Gilded Age and the Progressive Era
4. The Great Depression and World War II
5. The Cold War and the Vietnam War

The course will meet on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 10:00 AM to 12:00 PM in Room 101 of the University Hall.

Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns about the course. I look forward to your cooperation.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

Department of History
University of Chicago

[Address]
comfort - just as desirable for scholars as for other men - are inferior to those of most other places.

In fact, we venture to predict that unless salaries are raised, the University of Chicago will continue to lose many of its best men, as it has been losing them during the last ten years.

In stating these facts, we would not be misunderstood. We make no querulous complaint. We are desirous only of pointing out an existing condition which bears vitally on the future welfare of the institution. But the steps thus far taken to remedy this condition you yourself, Mr. President, have acknowledged to be inadequate. And we would, therefore, as far as in us lies, support your endeavors to improve them immediately.

II. Next to the teaching staff in importance comes the question of library and laboratory equipment. We are aware of the keen interest you take in providing the University with adequate library facilities. We understand that at this very moment you have under consideration a thoroughgoing report, by one of your own committees, on the library situation. We have been told also that this report, if carried out, makes adequate provision not only for the purchase of books but also for room in which professors and students shall be able to do their research work.

Again we disclaim any desire to interfere with the larger plans which the University may have in mind. At the same time, we should like to point out that, in the humanities at least, great progress could be immediately made if the Modern Languages were given a building. Not only would this building at once focus the now scattered activities of the large and increasing Modern Language group into one common endeavor, but, placed as the building would be between the Main Library and the Classical Building, it would greatly facilitate the administration of the library itself, quite aside from the fact that it would encourage research in the allied fields of Classical and Modern Languages, Philosophy, and History.

As for Laboratories, we naturally leave this question to the judgment of our colleagues in science. We may, however, call attention to the fact that the newly established laboratory in Phonetics, under the direction of Assistant Professor Pauenter, is intended to serve the purpose of the entire language-group. Such experiments as he is planning will deal with the nature and the production of speech-sounds, the recording of dialects according to scientific methods, and the improvement of the methods of teaching languages, including the teaching of English to immigrants and foreigners. We sincerely hope that this new and important undertaking may have the administration's hearty support.

III. Lastly, as there can be no efficient scholarship without publication, we make a strong plea for the extension of University series of monographs of a scientific nature.
In fact, we cannot stop to think that unless we have a clear and
universally accepted concept of the nature of scientific facts, the

best we can do is to allow them as they come to us, to take them at

face value. We must not be premature in setting our

standards of truth. We must not be satisfied with what is

familiar, with what we have been accustomed to hearing, with what

we have seen. We must not be content with a blind acceptance of

authority. And we must remember that as we are in the state,

and as we are now, there is a great need to improve the

understanding of the literature.

First of all, it is necessary that we realize that

the literature is not a repository of truths that are

independent of our use and understanding of it. It is a

collection of ideas, of insights, of possibilities, of

questions, of problems, of perspectives, of philosophies, of

ideologies, of methodologies, of concepts, of

paradigms, of frameworks, of models, of

theoretical constructions, that we can use to

formulate our own ideas, to

interpret our own experiences, to

shape our own visions, to

guide our own actions.

As for the literature, we must be able to

understand it, to

interpret it, to

apply it, to

use it, to

make use of it, to

adapt it, to

modify it, to

transform it, to

evolve it, to

create it, to

discover it, to

exchange it, to

communicate it, to

share it, to

learn from it, to

teach with it, to

learn about it, to

be informed by it, to

be inspired by it, to

be challenged by it, to

be transformed by it, to

be changed by it.

In the end, it is not the facts that count, but the

way we use them. It is not the knowledge that

matters, but the wisdom we

collect, the
definitions we make,

the questions we ask,

the answers we find,

the insights we gain,

the visions we

create, the

perspectives we

adopt, the

paradigms we

challenge, the

theories we

develop, the

models we

adapt, the

concepts we

formulate, the

paradigms we

explore, the

philosophies we

embrace, the

ideologies we

oppose, the

methodologies we

employ, the

frameworks we

build, the

theoretical constructs we

create.

And finally, we must remember that

the literature is not a static entity, but a

dynamic process, a

continual evolution, a

constantly changing

landscape, a

shifting

horizon, a

transformative

journey, a

quest for

knowledge, a

pursuit of

wisdom, a

stewardship

of ideas, a

guardianship

of

truth.
Harvard, Columbia, California, Minnesota, Illinois, and Johns Hopkins now publish series of Modern Language studies in order to give their faculties and students a medium for making their research known to the world. A similar series by University of Chicago scholars is still awaiting publication, although the material for such a series has long been at hand. The Modern Language departments have again recently submitted a detailed plan of publication to the Editor of the Press, which he now has under consideration; we therefore suggest ways and means for carrying out the plan economically, in part by having the series printed in Europe, as the Princeton and Johns Hopkins Presses are doing. Nothing, in our estimation, would stimulate our scholarship more than if the publication of this series could be at once begun.

We infer from our recent conversations with you that your campaign for securing funds for the strengthening of the University is temporarily delayed by the fact that the best solution of the Library problem has not yet been reached, but that you are desirous of going forward immediately with the campaign if you can present to the public subjects of appeal that are not dependent upon the Library complication. Two of the subjects discussed above seem to us of this nature.

1) If we are to lead in teaching and research we must increase our salary scale. Libraries and laboratories are indispensable, but after all the fundamental requisite for a great institution of learning is a staff of strong men devoting their whole time and strength to their work.

2) The publication of research is fundamental to the promotion of research. Men will not produce books if they cannot be published. The backwardness of America in authoritative works of learning is due in large measure to the fact that scientific works which readily find a publisher in England, France, or Germany can find none in America. Moreover a constant flow of publications of high quality would contribute immeasurably to the prestige of the University, as the scientific journals have already done.

To us it seems possible to present the claims of these subjects at once, and we earnestly beg you to consider the possibility of doing this. If we can assist in any way, you have only to call upon us.

We remain, Mr. President,

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) John M. Manly

Wm. A. Nitze
January 18, 1924—We will try to take care of them.

My dear Mr. Butler:

Very truly yours,

One more thing I should like to add to your duties.

Mr. Nathanial Butler,  
The University of Chicago.

In common with several other people I should like to have you keep your eye out for things of any kind whatever that the administration ought to look after, but which instead it is apt to overlook.

As examples:

I noticed in the Maroon this morning complaints that the snow was not removed promptly and slippery places not covered with anti-slip.

Miss Talbot reports that there is a feeling that the University did not act promptly and sympathetically in the case of the annoyances to women in the Women's Halls.

These, however, are only examples. No two instances would be alike, and all the rest of the 98 in the first 100 might be entirely different from those. It means an open attitude of mind to catch whatever needs to be done and call the attention of this office, or some other office, to it and see that it is promptly taken care of. Don't be troubled if one-half of your suggestions are not adopted. That would be a
high average. Make all that occur to you and we will try to take care of them.

Very truly yours,

Mr. Nathaniel Butler,
The University of Chicago.

EDB:CB
President Ernest D. Burton
Harper Library

Dear Mr. President:

Re: Revision of your Short Introduction to the Gospels.

Some weeks ago when I raised with you the question of the revision of this book, you suggested that I should consult Dr. Case or some other New Testament scholars and find out what their opinion on the subject was. I have taken the matter up with Dr. Case and he writes me as follows:

"You ask my opinion regarding a revision of President Burton's Short Introduction to the Gospels. Everyone who has used Professor Burton's little book knows how very useful it is. It has in my opinion two very distinct merits, not to speak of others that perhaps might very well be mentioned. In the first place, it makes accessible Professor Burton's distinctive solution of the synoptic problem, and secondly, it presents in compact and easily usable form a very substantial body of information about all four gospels. These are values which I think by all means should be conserved.

"But to answer specifically your question, I do not think that the book is sufficiently valuable to justify a new edition, especially if President Burton can find the time to put into shape for the Press the more recent studies which he has been conducting upon the fourth gospel. There is a great dearth of adequate introductory material on the discussion of the Gospel of John, and I should think that President Burton's contribution to that subject alone might well justify a second edition of his book."

In the light of this opinion, and in accordance with the judgment of all of us at the Press, it seems highly desirable that we should issue a new edition. I am assuming that the revision would be practically confined to the fifth chapter. I do not think that it would take you very long to put into shape your more recent studies on the Fourth Gospel and insert this material in the place of the present Chapter 5. This is a field that is especially your own, or I should hesitate to suggest the addition of another task to the great number of problems that you now have under consideration.
Dear President [Name],

President, Board of Trustees,

I am writing to request a revision of your Board Information.

Some weeks ago when I began work upon your instruction to have the revision of the draft of the Board Information, I was surprised to learn that the Board Information has been revised and that changes have been made. I have also been informed that the Board Information has been revised and that changes have been made.

I understand that the Board Information contains several changes that were made in response to the Board's request for a revision. I am writing to request that the revision of the Board Information be reconsidered.

The Board Information is very important to the operation of the University of Chicago. It is the source of information on the Board's activities, policies, and decisions. It is also the source of information on the Board's financial reports, which are necessary for the University to function.

I believe that the revision of the Board Information is necessary to ensure that the information is accurate and up-to-date. However, I also believe that the changes that were made in response to the Board's request for a revision are not necessary and should be reconsidered.

I would like to request that the Board Information be reviewed and that any changes that were made in response to the Board's request for a revision be reconsidered.

I am available to discuss this matter further if you would like. Please let me know if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
President Ernest D. Burton—continued.

If you decide to undertake it, could you let me know when we may expect the copy for the revision. I would like a date so that we can inform inquirers when the revised edition will be ready. Our stock is now completely exhausted.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

GJL/MA

Editor
President, Branch D. Soman—cont'd.

If you decide to undertake it, could you let me know how long we may expect the order to stay in effect? I would like a copy to send to our friend in Paris immediately. Enclosed there with will be a message for our friend in Paris, which concerns this matter.

Sincerely yours,

[Signature]

[Addressee Name]

AM.

[Postmark]
January 2, 1924

My dear Mr. Laing:

My impression about the Short Introduction is that it requires change in the last chapter only—that on the Fourth Gospel. But the fact that the sale has fallen to thirty-three a year makes me doubt my own judgment.

Since the cost of revising this chapter would be small, it might be worth while to try the experiment and see if a revised edition would give the book a new lease of life.

To test the matter, will you please ask one or two men—perhaps Case and Votaw, and E. W. Parsons of Rochester—whether they think the book is valuable enough to justify a new edition in which the first four chapters should remain unchanged and the fifth be rewritten.

When you hear from them, let me know and I will see what is best to do.

Very truly yours,

Mr. G. J. Laing
Faculty Exchange

EDB: HP
October 20, 1923

President Ernest D. Burton
The University of Chicago

Dear Mr. President:

I have been wondering whether we ought not to defer the printing of a new impression of your "A Short Introduction to the Gospels" until you have had time to revise the work. We have sold a good many copies of the book since its publication in June, 1904, but at present we are disposing of only about 33 a year. I should like very much to know what your own opinion is. Is it the kind of book that only needs revision to stimulate its distribution? If you have not time to do it yourself, possibly it could be done by someone else under your supervision. We should like to meet your wishes in the matter, and I hope you will let me have your opinion at an early date.

We are making a new impression of your "Syntax of Moods and Tenses." This is the eighth impression of that work.

Yours very sincerely,

G. J. Lang

GJL/MA
Editorial Department
Dear Mr. Smith,

I was very pleased to hear from you.

To let you know, I have been working on a project that I think you might be interested in. The project involves the development of a new algorithm for data analysis. I believe it could be very useful in your field.

Since this is a confidential issue, I would appreciate your discretion in handling the information I have provided.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
In accordance with April 16, 1924, I deliberately

dropped all my University work in 1908 to give myself to what

My dear Mr. Kierstead:

I thank you very much for your very kind personal

letter of April 5th. It would give me great happiness to

believe that I really deserve the kind things you say about

my work as a teacher. My transfer from work in the class rooms,

to that of work in the office was no part of my plan or am-

tention. My philosophy of life, fixed a good many years ago,

was that it is wise for a man to have a main channel of which

he never loses sight, or forgets that it is is his main interest;

but that it is also wise for him, if he can, to add one, or even

two, minor channels parallel to the main one, and especially

to stand ready if occasion demands, to turn aside altogether for

a time from the main task to take up things which are manifestly

his proper field of study. I have published one book, a Source

book of this kind. In accordance with this philosophy I determined some

years ago in addition to my attempt to be a New Testament writing

scholar and teacher, to take on administrative duties, which

the University asked me to undertake, and so undertake certain

lines of work in the Denomination to which I belong, and so to

interdenominational afield that there will be some years of

service left. I took two years to reach this decision, but I

have never regretted it.
April 16, 1937

I thank you very much for your kind letter.

I accept the offer of April 16th. I would give me great happiness to perform the service you are about to perform. I am a great admirer of your work and I am convinced that your work in the field of war can be of great importance.

My philosophy of life is being a good man and doing good. I believe that it is the only way to have a main concern.

My concerns are not only about war. I believe that life is to live in peace. I believe that peace can only be achieved by a time from the main fear of war. I believe in the importance of peace and friendship.

All of this, together with the philosophy I have learned, have never occurred to me in application to the New Testament.

War is a form of conflict which can lead to peace. I believe that the universal peace is to be achieved, and I am confident that this can be done by the cooperation of the nations and the enforcement of the laws and regulations.

If you want to know more about these matters, I have never regretted it.
In accordance with this philosophy I deliberately
gave my very kind regards to Burton. I should
dropped all my University work in 1908 to give myself to what
like very much to see him. Is there anything I could send
turned out to be a period of three years to a study of Oriental
him that would at all interest him and serve as a bit of
education. Similarly in 1920 I dropped all University work
connection between us? I should be very glad if there were
to make a special study of education in China. In each case

Very sincerely yours,

I knew that the excursion might prove not to be an excursion,
but a departure. But I was willing to take the risk. So, also,
when a little over a year ago I was asked to take the Presidency
of the University I recognized that it meant an interruption
of all my publications in scholarly lines for two or three
years, and possibly the end of them.

But I was compelled to feel about the task and the
opportunities as I had in the previous case, namely that I
ought to take the risk for the sake of the opportunities.
It is true as you intimate that I am doing no writing in my
own proper field of study. I have published one book, a Source
Book of the Teaching of Jesus, since I took on my new office, but
this was only completing something begun long ago. I am writing
a good deal, but it is wholly in the line of address on education
and University policy. It is still my hope that in 1926, when
I shall have passed my seventieth birthday, I may get back to
my books and studies, and that there will be some years of
service left to me.
In accordance with the Regulations of the University

Entry to the University in 1930 to gain a degree of

The University had to make a special arrangement for the accommodation in China. To avoid any inconvenience, I know that the accommodation with both the host family and the accommodations of the University was arranged. There were two Chinese families, one of whom I stayed in for the duration of my stay. This was my experience of life in China, where I was able to learn the Chinese language and culture.

I was very happy to be in this environment, where I was able to discover new aspects of Chinese culture and language. I had the opportunity to learn about the local customs and traditions, as well as the local cuisine. I also had the chance to meet many interesting people, who were eager to share their knowledge and experience with me.

I was very grateful for the hospitality of the Chinese families, who welcomed me with open arms and provided me with all the necessary support and assistance. I was able to learn a lot from them, and I will always remember the kindness and generosity of these people.

I was very happy to have this opportunity to be in China, and I will always cherish the memories of my time there. I am grateful for the experience, and I am looking forward to the future, where I will continue to learn and grow as a person.
Give my very kind regards to Burton. I should like very much to see him. Is there anything I could send him that would at all interest him and serve as a bit of connection between us? I should be very glad if there were.

Very sincerely yours,

Mr. W. C. Keirstead,
University of New Brunswick,
Fredericton, N. B. Canada.
Fredericton, N.B. April 26, 1924

Dear President Burton:

I want to thank you for your long and personal letter. I appreciate it indeed. I realize your interest in Burton perhaps.

If you will send him a copy of a printed article on address:

Mr. Young Persons at the age (when it is convenient to send)

that will be appreciated more

than anything else. That you

may be able to do sometime

in the future when you have

occasion to make such
Memorandum to President Ernest Dewitt Burton, From L. C. Marshall, May 17, 1924.

Beyond the fact that it presumably subtracts the equivalent of about a million dollars from resources that we hoped might have been turned in our own direction the recent action of the Weboldt Foundation seems to me not in itself of vital significance. It is of significance mainly because it is indicative of a fairly far reaching policy of energetie development in the field of the social studies, on the part of our neighbor. This development is quite obviously headed in the direction of:

a. A marked increase of activities on the purely scientific side;

b. A marked increase of activities on the applied side of the work.

As for the School of Philanthropy, so-called, which is to open in the autumn of 1928, we need not be greatly disturbed provided we fortify ourselves on other sides. If we do thus fortify ourselves this new school will practically have to confine its activities to undergraduate and extension work. The effort that it will make to open up graduate work will not be successful if we meet the situation energetically from our point of view.

As I see it the steps involved in meeting this situation energetically are the following:

1. A prompt and energetic development of our graduate and research activities in the entire field of the social sciences. Financially this means at the present time only the raising of the $25,000.00 a year that would be required to match the additional $25,000.00 granted by the Spelman Memorial.

2. As a long run story, however, it does seem to me that it would be desirable to make such development one of the specific projects of the University's campaign for enlarged funds. As I said the other evening the Spelman grant seems to me to be the thin edge of a wedge that could be rather readily driven in its full length. If it is thus driven in we shall have no rival in this community and we need have no effective rival in the country.

In other words the Spelman grant if utilized effectively handles the situation temporarily. I should advocate tying this up with a permanent solution of the situation and definitely going on record as seeking a large development of research and graduate activities in the entire social science field.

Scientifically speaking the time is certainly ripe for this movement. As the last century saw the development of the exact sciences, this century is to see the development of the social sciences. The institution that commits itself to an active support of this development will be working with and not against the current.

Furthermore, in terms of the general strategy of the situation this is our means of salvation in this community. Let it be noted in this connection that this current year we are passed in this community in the realm of business research.

3. As I see it this moment should be taken for putting the School of Social Service Administration very definitely on its feet so that by 1926 there can be no question concerning the place to go for adequate training. Financially this presumably means the following:
The use of Technology in the Economy of Developing Countries

An important aspect of the development of the technology of developing countries is the expansion of the industrial sector. The industrial sector is a powerful force for economic growth and development. It is through the development of the industrial sector that developing countries can achieve economic independence and self-sufficiency.

However, the development of the industrial sector is hampered by several factors. One of the major factors is the lack of capital. Developing countries often lack the necessary capital to invest in the development of the industrial sector. Another factor is the lack of skilled labor. The industrial sector requires a skilled labor force, but developing countries often lack the necessary skilled labor.

To overcome these challenges, developing countries need to adopt policies that promote investment in the industrial sector. This can be achieved through the provision of incentives such as tax breaks and subsidies. Developing countries also need to invest in education and training programs to develop a skilled labor force.

In conclusion, the development of the industrial sector is crucial for the economic growth and development of developing countries. Developing countries need to adopt policies that promote investment in the industrial sector and invest in education and training programs to develop a skilled labor force.
a. Securing an annual pledge for this work of $20,000 a year for a period of
ten or fifteen years from the citizens of this community.

b. Permitting the School to use in its budget the tuition fees of its students.

c. Securing from foundations such as The Commonwealth Fund, The Spelman Memorial,
The Wieboldt Foundation, and others, funds that would enable the School to
spend $7,500.00 a year for ten years in the developing of materials of
instruction; $5,000.00 a year for five years to set up a publication fund
for such materials; $4,000.00 a year for a scientific journal; $5,000.00 a
year for each of two or three or four special projects (appropriate work in
the field of public health nursing is an illustration) in which the School
could be making effective demonstrations.

The foregoing discussion of methods of putting the School firmly upon its feet
has been phrased in terms of annual sums for a period of years. Quite obviously
permanent endowment is even more to be desired. The matter can, however, be
handled without an absolute necessity of permanent endowment at this time.

4. Steps should be taken to train this community to look to the University as the
great center of information on all matters of community welfare. Here also
the thin edge of the wedge is already in. The committee on studies and surveys
(made up of the Community Trust, the Chicago Council of Social Agencies, the
University of Chicago, Northwestern University, The Jewish Research Bureau, and
others to be added soon) have asked the University to serve as the depository
of studies made in this community. That responsibility has been accepted and
the School of Social Service Administration has been designated the temporary
depository.

If now we would immediately put in charge of that work the type of person who
could always be of assistance when agencies in the community were seeking informa-
tion it would be a simple matter to build up in the next two years a feeling on
the part of the community that we are distinctly the center of all such operations.
Aside from the salary of this person (who could also have duties in the School
of Social Service Administration) the only other expenses involved would be the
telephone, some filing cases, and enough stenographic service to answer letters.

Obviously this is a matter not of grand strategy but of tactics. Equally
obviously the tactics would be of little effect except in terms of the items of
major strategy discussed earlier in this memorandum.
If you are married to a person who is a citizen of the United States of America
and are a resident of this country, you may apply for naturalization.

The application must be made in writing on Form 555, "Application for Naturalization."

The application should be filed at the proper place, which is specified in the
rules and regulations of the Immigration and Naturalization Service.

The applicant must appear in person before the officer having jurisdiction over
the case, and must be able to read and write English.

The applicant must also pass a test on the laws and customs of the United States,
which is given by the officer.

The applicant must be of good moral character, and must intend to
reside in the United States for a period of at least five years,
and to take an oath of allegiance to the United States at the time
of naturalization.

The applicant must also pay the required fees.

If you are seeking naturalization, you should consult with an attorney who specializes
in immigration law.

If you have any questions, you may write to the
Immigration and Naturalization Service, Washington, D.C.

Thank you for your interest in naturalization.
My dear Dr. Burton:

I have the honor to inform you that you have been elected as a member of the National Council of The National Economic League to represent the state of Illinois.


The aim of our League, as you will see from the enclosed leaflet, is to provide a means for giving expression to the informed and disinterested opinion of the country regarding economic, social, and political problems, and to educate and lead public thought with a view to creating a public opinion that will be a vital and controlling force in our Government.

The principal function of our Council is to select the issues for consideration, to nominate members for special committees, and to vote on the questions and reports submitted by these committees. This work, we have found, can be done satisfactorily through the mail. Members are not called upon to perform any detail duties. There are no financial obligations other than the payment of the annual membership dues of five dollars.

We should greatly appreciate it if you would let us know, at your earliest convenience, whether you are willing to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

Secretary.

Dr. E. D. Burton.
I am honored to inform you that you have been selected as a member of the National Council of the National Economic Federation to represent the state of Illinois.

The following are the names of those who have already been selected:

- Mrs. L. Theodoros, Anderson, A. Carpenter, Maryland
- Mrs. L. Theodoros, Anderson, A. Carpenter, Maryland
- Mrs. L. Theodoros, Anderson, A. Carpenter, Maryland
- Mrs. L. Theodoros, Anderson, A. Carpenter, Maryland
- Mrs. L. Theodoros, Anderson, A. Carpenter, Maryland

The purpose of our Council is to provide a means for greater co-operation on the state of Illinois to the interest of our state and to promote education, financial and political programs, and to achieve a greater understanding with a view to achieving a greater degree of policy and to promote the interest of our state.

The principal function of our Council is to serve as a clearinghouse for all information and to prepare a complete and adequate report on the situation and for an appropriate committee. The work of the Council is to fulfill the responsibilities of the Councils.

We extend special appreciation to you and express our willingness to serve.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]
September 23, 1924

My dear Dean Small:

I shall be glad of your advice on the enclosed invitation to join the National Council of The National Economic League. Of course on the basis of any technical knowledge of the science of Economics I have no right to membership in any such Council, but whether I ought, as a representative of the University, to accept membership as I should judge had been done by some other University Presidents, is a matter on which I should be glad of your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

[Signature]

W. C. Burton

Dean A. Small
University of Chicago

This is a dignified, serious and useful organization. Membership in National Council does not involve expenditure of much time. It is an indication of interest in national public questions. I hope you will accept it without hesitation.

Sincerely yours,
The University of Chicago

Dear Sir,

I write to refer to your article on page 120 of the December issue of the "Journal of Economic Theory". I found your analysis of the economic model very insightful. In particular, your approach to the problem of resource allocation is innovative and offers new perspectives on the subject.

I have made some comments on my copy of the article, which I enclose for your consideration. I hope these suggestions will be of interest to you.

Sincerely,

[Signature]

[Notes]

Page 78 of the December issue of the "Journal of Economic Theory".

[Handwritten notes]
October 7, 1924.

My dear Mr. Beatson:

President Burton desires to express his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the National Economic League in his election as a member of the National Council to represent the State of Illinois. I am enclosing his check for $5.00 to cover the annual membership dues.

Truly yours,

Secretary to the President.

Mr. J. W. Beatson,
The National Economic League,
6 Beacon St.,
Boston, Mass.

WES:AS
Encl.
My dear Mr. Tufts:

On the ship returning there was a considerable group of people who had become interested by reason of their travel in Europe in the problems of interracial and international relationships. As an outcome of this interest we set up an open forum every afternoon which was largely attended and excited great interest.

A brief mention of this in the New York papers attracted the attention of my friend, Dr. J. H. Franklin, who asked me to meet him and Dr. Finley, Editorial writer of the Times, at breakfast. As an outcome of our conversation these gentlemen strongly urged me to call a conference at the University of Chicago for the serious discussion of questions of this type. It occurred to me that this was quite within the scope of the Harris Foundation, and I am quite convinced from the above experience, that nothing could be more timely, and perhaps nothing more calculated to bring the University in the right way before the public, than conferences of this sort. I think we shall have no difficulty in securing the presence of thoroughly competent men. If the suggestion appeals to you I shall be glad to have you call a meeting of the Harris Foundation Committee for the
The letter is not legible due to the quality of the image.
discussion of this matter.

Dr. Finley mentioned to me as likely to be available in this connection a certain Philip W. Wilson. But I am unable to recall anything but his name. Perhaps you can trace him.

Very truly yours,

Emard Burton

Mr. J. H. Tufts, 
University of Chicago.
Chicago, Nov. 26, 1924

My dear President Benton,

I am in receipt of a letter from A. M. Southwick at the University of Chicago, enclosing a letter from you to the Alumni asking them to read it and write you what they think of it. I am glad it is being sent to former students as well as to those who may be more truly called Alumni.

My own status is a little uncertain. I entered the Old University as a freshman in 1854 and continued to the end of the Junior year. I was then urged by Pres. Beers'oughs to graduate with the graduating class of that year, was granted the bachelor's degree by the Trustees, appeared on the platform with the class and delivered a more or less eloquent oration on 'The Crisis of Protestantism.' It was understood that I was to return and spend another year or two in graduate work and become a tutor in the institution.

However, I had decided that I could not give up my purpose to teach, and that...
I would go to Rochester for my senior year and then take the Senior Course. I did not, therefore, receive my diploma, the record of its being voted by the Trustees may still be read in the Minutes of the Board now in the University's possession. I am and am not a bachelor of the Old University and therefore of the New. Whether I respond to your invitation as an alumnus or as a former student, I wish to tell you that I am and the New Epoch with the greatest gratification, that I rejoice in all it proposes and that it will be one of the greatest gratifications of my life to respond to its appeal with the very best contribution I can make. For the largest success of this great campaign, I am

Yours Truly

Th. Goodspeed
My dear President Benton. 

CHICAGO

March 6, 1825

Thank you very much for allowing me to see Mr. J.M. Ellsworth's letter relating to the founding of the Field Museum. I regret that it did not come three months ago, as it would have helped me to make the story more authentic. There are one or two things in particular I should have changed. I should have done full justice to the leading part played in the whole matter by Mr. Ellsworth, who was one of the most public spirited men Chicago ever had. I should also have omitted the following sentence: "It was not until the following year that he was persuaded to allow his name to be attached to it."

If Mr. Ellsworth had been in Chicago when I wrote the Sketch, I should, of course, have consulted him, but, as he was not, I was referred to Mr. Ayer as the man who could give me the true story. I am sure Mr. Ayer must have done more at length than I did in the Sketch on the services of Mr. Ellsworth. I hope another edition may be called for that will give me an opportunity to do him justice. I am returning this letter, very truly yours,

T. W. Goodspeed
Dr. Ernest D. Burton  
University of Chicago  
Chicago, Illinois  

Dear Dr. Burton:

It is indeed good in you to write such a helpful letter to a group of my students in response to their request for the same.

While all the students appreciate your thoughtful kindness, your little group of eight in particular wish me to convey to you their earnest thanks, to which I add my personal gratitude.

With many a good wish for your own continued success, believe me

Very truly yours,

S. D. Green
Dear Dr. Burton:

If you need food to cut the two

a perfect letter as you're about to cut a knife in response to their request for the same.

While all the above applies to you,

proprietor, kindness, your little horse at eight in the dark

tighter with me to convey to your dear without change.

I wish I could see your personal estate.

With men's food, wish for your own con-

Yours sincerely,

D. Green
March 26, 1935

My dear Friends:

I have received with great interest the information that your group has nominated me as your "guide, philosopher, and friend" for the current year. I am sincerely grateful for this honor and I feel a genuine sense of responsibility and a desire to be of real service to you in any way I can.

The first thing that occurs to me is to express to you my satisfaction that you have persisted in your education so far as to be now in the high school, and let me further express the hope that you will allow nothing to interfere with your completing the high school course. If my information about you is correct, you are looking forward to business careers. Perhaps your attention has been called to the fact that commerce and industry have recently been attaching great importance to what we call liberal education and training in distinction from (but not opposed to) education which is more strictly technical or vocational. Some of the leaders of commerce and industry in New York have recently put themselves on record as attaching great value to the high school and college training fitting individuals "to think and to think straight." There are several commercial and industrial concerns which insist that those into whose hands they expect to place responsibility shall have had the broad training which the high school and the liberal arts college represents. And a bulletin published not long ago by the National Bureau of Education shows the relation between this training on the one hand and opportunities for entering careers at a high salary scale and with a good promise of promotion.

Please accept my assurance of personal interest in your group. I wish that our geographical situation made it practicable for me to invite you to my office for a personal conference. That, however, seems to be out of the question, but I should be glad to consider any questions which you may wish to ask.

With all good wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

To the "Burton Eight"

EDB-ND-W
I have been working with your company for a number of years and have seen many changes in the industry. Recently, I have noticed a decline in the quality of service provided by your company.

Specifically, I have been experiencing delays in the delivery of products and a lack of communication from your representatives. This has caused me considerable frustration and has led to a decrease in my satisfaction with your services.

I would like to discuss this issue with you personally, if possible. Your prompt attention to this matter would be greatly appreciated.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

[Your Name]
March 26, 1925

My dear Mr. Green:

I quite join with you in regretting that your letter dated January 29 came to my hands so late. I shall be glad to be informed of any way whereby I can be of any sort of service to the group of your students who have done me this honor.

Very truly yours,

Mr. S. D. Green
Board of Education
Administration Building
Trenton, New Jersey

EDB-NB-W
Mr. Geo. C. Green

Dear Mr. Green,

I know I am not the most straightforward writer, but I hope my letter finds you in good health.

Your latest updates seem to come at an pace that I am not familiar with. I often find myself in a state of confusion, not knowing what to expect or how to proceed with the latest news.

I am writing to you because I feel that I owe you an explanation of the events that have taken place here. I fear I may have done something to upset you or your organization.

I have gone to great lengths to try to rectify the situation as much as possible.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Mr. Geo. C. Green

Director of Administration

Department of Education

[Address]
January 29, 1925

Dr. Ernest DeWitt Burton
Chicago, Illinois
Dear Sir:

The five hundred and more young men and young women training for business in the local Senior High School are divided into little groups of eight each. Owing to graduation the personnel of these "eights" changes from year to year.

For the past three years these groups of students have each been selecting one well-known man or woman, whose life has made an especial appeal to them, as a sort of "guardian", believing that a little letter of kindly interest from such a one would help them to do better work in school and aid them in being better citizens in the business world for which they are fitting themselves.

One of these groups has taken the liberty of so choosing you.

I feel considerable hesitancy in troubling you for such a letter, but I sincerely trust the time will present itself and the inclination prompt you to send these friends of yours a few words of greeting.

Very truly yours,

I am sorry this letter was not mailed promptly.
April 21, 1925

President E. DeWitt Burton
The University of Chicago
Chicago, Illinois

My dear President Burton:

Thank you for your letter of April 16th.

The Membership Committee of the National Council have asked me to express their pleasure, as well as their appreciation, of the honor it is to count you among the Regional members.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Virginia H. Heal
April 21, 1955

President of the University of Chicago

Dear PresidentBurton:

Thank you for your letter of April 10.

The Membership Committee of the National Council have asked me to express their appreciation and executive officer of this year's conference, and extend their recommendations to the Executive Committee.

Thanking you for your cooperation, I am

Sincerely yours,

A.H. Reavis
AN OUTLINE OF CHRISTIANITY:
The Story of Our Civilization

Opinions of Leaders in Various Fields

The purpose of the Outline of Christianity is to trace, step by step, how Christian civilization has given us, through the influence of the Christian religion, our great philosophies, our advancing political freedom, our sociological progress, our public libraries, our schools and colleges, and the most potent bonds for drawing together the nations and races of mankind. This great work will be simply indispensable to all discerning lay and clerical leaders of the religious forces.

JOHN R. MOTT
General Secretary, International Committee, Y. M. C. A.

The Outline of Christianity may well prove to mark a long step forward in the religious thought and religious appreciation of our people. The discourses and divisions of Christianity have been far too much emphasized as against its underlying unity. A scholarly and sympathetic setting forth of the fundamentals of Christianity such as is here proposed, carries with it almost boundless capacity for service.

NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER
President, Columbia University

I am greatly pleased with the prospectus of the Outline of Christianity. If the world needs an Outline of History and an Outline of Science, it still more deeply needs an outline of the achievements of the greatest moulding force in modern civilization. Christianity is more than a pretty sentiment and more than a dogmatic formula. It is the power that has shaped the world in which we live. How that power has been manifested what it achieved at different periods and what it is doing in the world today—surely all this must be familiar to the coming generation, and must become an essential element in any real education. The men in charge of the new work are such as to guarantee its importance and permanent value.

W. H. P. FAUNCE
President, Brown University

If the loyalty of the rising generation to Christianity is to be maintained, it is essential to measure the practical value of our religion. The Outline of Christianity, popular in form, but based on scholarly facts, will show in a clear and vivid narrative, how, step by step, during twenty centuries, Christian thought has elevated and strengthened the various departments of our secular life. Such a record is greatly needed for the use of those who have a special responsibility to the youth of our land.

JOHN H. FINLEY
Former Commissioner of Education, State of New York

The people of the world who have progressed are the people who have embraced Christianity. This cannot be a coincidence. The story of Christianity and of our civilization should be told together. The Outline will be a valuable book.

IBRYING T. BUSH
President, Bath Terminal Company

Christ discovered the child, and before boys were appreciated as future men, to Jesus children were sacred—teaching humility and unselfishness. The Outline, proving seemingly self-evident things to be creations of Christianity, will inspire thought and action.

NATHAN SÖDERBLOM
Archbishop of Uppsala, Sweden

Christianity has been the motive force coordinating the marvelous conquests of our material world by science and invention, and so has vastly extended man's mental and spiritual vision. To impress this fact, unrecognized by the vast majority of people, upon their consciousness, this Outline is being traced by Christians of all denominations, churches and non-churches, laymen and clergy, scholars, writers and humanists. S. PARKES CADMAN
President, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America

(Continued on Last Page)
May 11, 1925.

E. W. Puttkamer, Esq.,
Law School, University of Chicago,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir:

I am sending you under separate cover a booklet which I hope you will consider both as a lawyer and as a citizen of Chicago interested in higher education. The University of Chicago is a real asset to the city. It serves so many of the youth of Chicago and contributes so largely to the influence of the city as an educational center that we are making an appeal for the sympathy and support of the citizens of Chicago, irrespective of their Alma Mater.

There is special reason for invoking the interest and good offices of the lawyers of the city, for I am sure you will agree with me that the influence of a good lawyer extends beyond service to his client in strictly legal matters. In the making of wills he often becomes the trusted counsel to whom the testator may look for advice and suggestions in making a wise disposition of his property. Here he is not a mere draftsman; the bar has long recognized that. Where suitable opportunity offers, it is within the lawyer's province to bring to the attention of his client, institutions that are doing meritorious work and towards which the testator, whether he recognizes it or not, may have some responsibility.

I hope you will take time to read the booklet, and that you will keep it at hand for future reference. I hope also that it may leave in your mind the suggestion that the University is not undeserving of the benefactions of your clients.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

Note:- The above letter was dictated by President Burton, but, owing to his illness, has been signed in his name by his secretary.
Dear Mr. Burton

I have been much interested in the campaign for funds which the University of Chicago is making. I wish the University the fullest success in its admirable efforts for higher education. At the same time I do not feel justified in contributing under the present circumstances. This country is paying some £200,000 a year to U.S.A. for expenses incurred chiefly for others devoting the war, and we are receiving practically nothing from other countries in return. This situation I regard as a very inequitable one, and it is bound to be a very serious drag on the whole civilization.
education) in this country for a generation. Whether this country can recover economically to her former position and the post-war condition created by debts and the failure to pay debts remains to be seen.

While I therefore feel unjustified in contributing, I have the heartiest good will towards the U.S. and everything she stands for in education. Authority fulfilled my youthful aspirations for a place of complete freedom of thought and rightly directed energy, and I shall rejoice at every step in the present campaign which I am sure to be of great success.

My own work for many years has been in heresy, experimental evolution and science. My last book is about to be translated into Russian.

Yours sincerely, Ruggles Gates
April 20, 1925.

My dear Mr. Gates:

I have read with keen interest your letter of March 28th. I am not a professional economist, still less an international banker, but I appreciate keenly the tremendous sacrifices that England made in the World War, the burdens which she is still bearing, and the splendid way in which she is still "carrying on" despite those burdens. A few weeks in England last summer renewed and deepened my sense of how much the United States owes to England, and can still learn from her, and I wish our people could see the way to a course of action which would put the two nations even more shoulder to shoulder than they now are.

I appreciate what you say about the University. It is just the kind of place which you describe the University as being that it is our ambition that it should be.

Very truly yours,

Mr. R. Ruggles Gates,
University of London,
King's College,
April 30, 1928

My dear Mr. Gates:

I have kept with keen interest your letter of March 23rd. I am not a professional economist, and I am not an international expert. But I appreciate keenly the great economic sacrifices that England, and the world, have been making to maintain their position in the world. We wish to maintain our "golden age", and we are determined to do so.

A few weeks in England last summer renewed and deepened my sense of how much the United States owes to England, and I wish our people could see the way to a country on the same footing but the two nations are. I suppose what you say about the universities is true. It is not the kind of place where you can appreciate the universities as anything else than in an admiration that it should be open to every student.

Very truly yours,

W. R. Hughes Gates

University of London

Kings' College

London, England

RE: On
June 16, 1924.

Mr. William J. Mather,
The University of Chicago,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Mather,

It gives me pleasure to accept the University's appointment to the position of secretary to President Burton. As previously arranged, I shall report Monday, June the sixteenth, the compensation to be at the rate of twenty-one hundred dollars a year.

May I again express my appreciation of your confidence in my fitness for the work?

Sincerely yours,

William E. Scott

5702 Kimbark Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.